CARNEY

.. THE BOND THAT ..
GUARANTEES THE WALL

"The Bond that
Guarantees the Wall"

CARNEY

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Carney Cement Co.
Mankato, Minn.

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CARNEY CEMENT COMPANY
Mankato Minnesota

A section of the huge quarries near Mankato, Minnesota supplying the stone for making Carney. It is the only deposit of this peculiar rock that has ever been found. Lime has been chemically combined in this stone to make, when burned and ground, a smooth working, slower setting mortar that requires no lime in mixing. No foreign materials of any kind are added to or taken from the natural stone during the manufacture of Carney.

Carney—the Cement Nature Mixed

THOUSANDS of years ago nature deposited a cement rock that was destined to revolutionize the mortar work in present day construction of tile and brick buildings.

This particular deposit of stone, found at Mankato, Minnesota, is entirely different from any other deposit found in America. Its difference lies in the fact that the stone contains just the right amount of lime to make, when burned and ground, and when the proper proportions of water and sand are added, a plastic, smooth-working, slower setting mortar for brick and tile laying.

In this stone nature combined chemically, in just the right proportion, enough lime so that when three parts of sand are added to one part of Carney and mixed with water, the result is a perfect mortar for brick or tile construction. Carney is not new. It has been used for years and has heretofore been sold under the name Carney's Cement. Owing to its many superior advantages and differences from ordinary cements its name has been changed to Carney, as it is in a class by itself. Carney in no way resembles other cements. Its composition and mixing characteristics, as well as its perfect properties in the finished wall, make it far superior to anything else for making brick and tile mortar.

In the process of mixing Carney nothing need be added to obtain a perfect mortar except water and sand in the proper proportion. No waxes, oils, lime, gypsum or any other foreign materials are necessary, nor are any added during or after the process of manufacture by the makers. Because of its slower setting properties Carney mortar adheres more closely to the brick or tile and makes a stronger union. This slower setting property makes the mortar more plastic and easier to work with. Soaking increases the amount of putty 50% and improves the quality of the mortar, thereby lowering the cost of Carney. This peculiar quality permits the mason to lay more bricks to the barrel of Carney than is possible with other mortars. It is not unusual to lay at least 1,000 brick to a barrel of Carney.

Carney is the only cement which can be allowed to stand over night to be used next morning by simply retempering with water. This feature eliminates all waste. Experience in using ordinary cement-lime mortars proves that Carney eliminates many of the mistakes due to complex mixing formulas, thereby saving much trouble and work at the mortar box.

Carney is of such quality that it can be used the year around.

Carney has been used in the walls of thousands of America's finest buildings, over a period of many years, which proves beyond a doubt that Carney mortar stands the test of time. It grips the bricks in these walls like a steel vise, becoming harder than the bricks themselves, thereby making a solid wall of masonry of uniform quality from foundation to roof. Any architect or contractor who has had experience with Carney will tell you that it has revolutionized tile and brick construction.

One Part Carney
Three Parts Sand—No Lime

WHEN you give consideration to this simple specification of one part Carney, three parts sand—no lime, used according to manufacturer's directions, you begin to realize the wonderful possibility of saving in time, labor and trouble where Carney is used.

It will be immediately noted that the Carney specification does not call for the use of lime. Therefore, the initial cost of lime ordinarily used in common low-grade mortar is saved, as well as the labor cost of slaking and mixing.

Every architect and contractor knows that delays and losses often occur due to errors when the ordinary cement-lime mortars are mixed according to their complicated formulas. Where Carney mortar is used no mortar mixing mistakes can occur. This elimination of error is due to the Carney specification:

1 part Carney—3 parts sand—No lime.

If this formula is not followed closely by the mortar mixer, the brick or tile mason will be prompt to tell the brick foreman on the job that he cannot work the mortar. The addition of too much or too little sand interferes with the easy, plastic, smooth working properties of the properly prepared mortar. This acts as a constant check upon improper mixing, adulteration or carelessness at the mortar box. There is no mortar so simple and easy to mix as Carney mortar.

One of many beautiful churches laid up in Carney. The First Church of Christ Scientist, Detroit, Michigan.
Architects: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls
Contractors: Bryant and Detwiler

Directions for using Carney

For Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Walls above grade in warm weather. Put sufficient neat cement in the soaking box to be five or six inches deep when leveled off. Cover with water, using about twiee as mueh water as cement by volume. Thoroughly stir with hoe and allow to stand until surplus water is absorbed. This will require about three hours, though this time can be considerably shortened by additional stirring of the cement and water an hour or so after mixing. The putty is now ready to be mixed with sand for use. (Many masons prefer to put water in mixing box before the cement.) The soaking and stirring of Carney increases its volume upwards about 50%. The putty can stand in the box for hours, even over night, without harming the quality of the mortar. There is no waste to Carney mortar.

Machine Mix—Throw into the mixer one shovel of Carney putty, as prepared above, to every three shovels of sharp, elean, screened sand, adding enough water to produce a mortar of the proper consistency for laying briek. Run the mortar from the mixer into a box, and it is ready for use.

Hand Mix—Use two boxes, one for soaking the neat cement as outlined, the other to mix the mortar in, using proportions of one part Carney putty to three parts sharp, elean, screened sand. Eaeh box ean be partitioned into two parts, so that neat cement can be soaking in one end of the soaking box while it is being used from the other, so that mortar ean be prepared in one end of the mixing box while being used from the other.

There is considerable eeonomy in using clean, sharp sand, as the cement will go mueh further in the work.

Thousands of America's finest office buildings are laid up in Carney. The Wrigley Building at Chicago is representative of these finer buildings.

Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst & White

Contractors: Lanquist & Illsley

Cold Weather Conditions—Heat the sand and water. Use equal parts of neat cement and water by volume and thoroughly stir. Do not allow the cement to soak longer than an hour or an hour and a half in cold weather before adding the sand. Mix in proportion of one part Carney to three parts sand and use directly after mixing.

For Non-Porous and Hard Shale Brick in Cold Weather—For every barrel of Carney use one bag of Portland cement when adding the sand. This small addition of Portland cement quickens the set of the mortar, which is necessary when laying impervious brick in cold weather.

Like Structural Steel in the Wall

FOR thousands of years designers and contractors of world's buildings have had more trouble with the mortar or bond than they have had with tile or brick from which structures were built. Any architect or contractor knows that he is never sure what the results from ordinary mortar are going to be. Regardless of how careful the mortar mixing is watched, carelessness and adulterations often creep into the mortar work.

Many experiences with finished walls have been very unfortunate. Mortar has disintegrated with time and has blown away. Poor mortar is due to a variety of causes but chiefly to the difficulty of getting the proper mixture. Therefore thousands of architects and contractors have been using Carney with a feeling of satisfaction and security that has never been known before in the construction of buildings.

Examine any finished wall built with Carney and you will find the cement has returned to its native hardness and has become harder than the brick or tile it binds.

Buildings laid up in Carney are often likened to buildings erected of structural steel. Carney is to the wall what the steel is to the building. In the wall it is strong and durable like structural steel. It forms a network of masonry that makes the strongest possible wall—a wall capable of bearing weight.

Not only does Carney become hard-

Builders of beautiful theatres use Carney because it is the bond that guarantees their walls. The illustration shows the Hennepin Theatre at Minneapolis.

Architects: Kirchhoff & Rose
Contractors: Thompson-Starrett Co.

er than the brick it binds but it develops a vise-like gripping power. This unusual hardness and gripping power is achieved through the slower setting of Carney mortar. The mortar is absorbed into the brick and thus makes a "bond that guarantees the wall".

In your examination you will find that the wall laid in Carney has become a solid wall of masonry from the foundation to the roof. The durability of a Carney laid wall is best described by a letter recently received from a contractor who uses Carney. In part, the letter read as follows: "We recently had occasion to tear down a part of a wall we laid in Carney in order to make certain changes. The mortar had become so hard and held the bricks so strongly that it was necessary to drill the bricks in order to alter the wall. This certainly proved to our satisfaction that there is no mortar that can compare in gripping power to Carney-made mortar."

On account of its natural hardness after setting and its peculiar gripping qualities Carney is particularly adaptable for wall bearing buildings. The hardness of Carney Mortar makes such a uniformly strong wall that it is capable of bearing almost any load that it may be subjected to.

It is a well known fact that the intense heat of big fires does not harm the quality of Carney mortar in the least. This fact is based on several cases where fire completely gutted buildings laid up with Carney Mortar. In these cases the walls were still standing intact when everything else was destroyed. It is this permanence in the finished wall that appeals to architects and contractors alike. They know that the wall will be exactly as planned. They know that by using Carney the mortar in the wall will be free from adulterations and carelessness. Carney guarantees supreme strength and durability in the wall.

The walls of many of America's finest Bank Buildings are laid in Carney. The Kansas City, Mo., Federal Reserve Bank is one of these buildings.

Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst & White.

Contractors: Geo. A. Fuller Co.

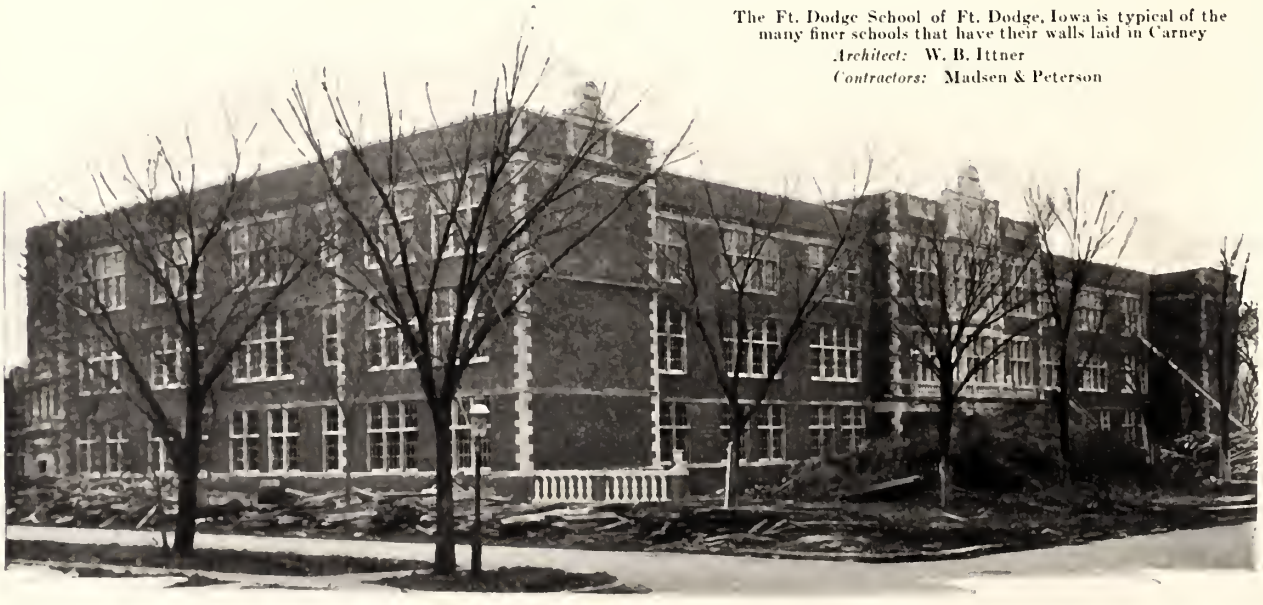
Carney Makes Mortar Work Easy

EVERY contractor who uses Carney Mortar knows that the work of building is made easier from the mixing at the mortar box to the final laying of the brick or tile. Carney is handled more easily than ordinary cements on account of its light weight—the weight being only 60 pounds to the sack, or 240 pounds to the barrel of 4 cubic feet. As no lime is required for mixing Carney the user is spared the expense and bother of buying and handling lime. Thus all the usual troubles which accompany the use of lime, such as deterioration, slaking and mixing, together with the attendant expense and loss, are avoided.

Any laborer can mix Carney Mortar without supervision because of the simple formula—1 part Carney—3 parts sand—no lime—and because of the fact that the mason on the wall will discover any change in this formula instantly when he tries to use improperly mixed Carney mortar. This simple process of mixing results in a saving of 40% of labor usually required to make cement-lime mortar.

The using of Carney results in a saving of time. Mortar mixers on a job where Carney is used may begin work one half hour before the brick layers and still have plenty of time to prepare a supply of mortar before the layers are ready.

Carney mortar is so easy to mix that fewer men are required at the mortar box than when low grade mortar is used. The mason works under entirely different conditions on the wall where Carney mortar is used. Because Carney is so much more



The Ft. Dodge School of Ft. Dodge, Iowa is typical of the many finer schools that have their walls laid in Carney
Architect: W. B. Ittner
Contractors: Madsen & Peterson

plastic, smooth working and slower setting the mason can work with less effort. He doesn't have to tap down or knock down the brick with his trowel as he has to do with ordinary cements. Nor does he ever have to rip up a brick and spread new mortar. The slower set and greater smoothness make it unnecessary for him to jiggle the brick. This is why walls laid up in Carney do not have wavy horizontal rows.

Any mason can lay more brick per day with Carney mortar. Using Carney a mason can set up four or five bricks in the time it would take to set up two in Portland.

These advantages to the mason cannot be secured with a quick setting cement.

Where Carney is used contractors find that there is no waste mortar because the Carney Mortar left over can be used the following day by simply retempering with water. Therefore the mixer doesn't have to use his judgment as to the amount of mortar that will probably be used in the last few hours of the day. All difficulty with hold-over mortar is eliminated by the use of Carney. Even if the mortar box is found to be half full at the time the whistle blows, it is unnecessary to clean it out for Carney can be mixed and held over night without loss or deterioration. Often-times a portion of a job may be temporarily delayed or stalled, causing a hold up in masonry work and frequently wasting mortar. With Carney mortar, a delay will not result in waste because the mortar can be retempered and used. No other cement has this no-waste feature.

The mason finds a great saving of time in the use of Carney mortar because he doesn't have to retemper it on the mortar board.

The Cleveland Discount Co. Building at Cleveland is another of those immense office buildings in which Carney—the cement that cuts building costs—was used.
Architects: Walker and Weeks
Contractors: The Craig-Curtiss Co.

Carney mortar is an all year 'round mortar. It can be used in winter as well as summer with equally good results. Frost will not affect the strength of the mortar in the wall. Here is an advantage of the ut-

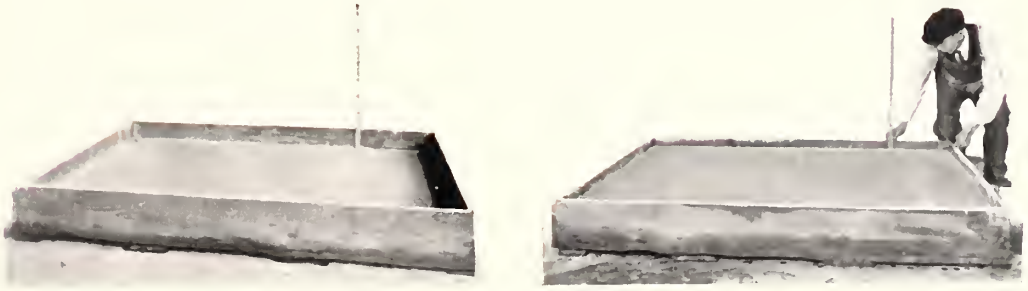
most importance to contractors and architects as well as the owners.

Whether hand or machine mixing, where Carney is used mortar mixing is made easier, at the same time saving you a great deal of worry and bother. It also makes work easier on the wall, thereby saving time on the job and at the same time cutting the amount of labor cost. The contractor will immediately appreciate how much trouble, worry and expense can be saved as well as the number of mistakes which may be avoided by the use of Carney. The contractor who doesn't use Carney now, simply never has used it.

This ease with which Carney mortar work can be accomplished should instantly convince you, if you are a contractor, that it is more profitable to use Carney and save mistakes, trouble and worry that you have experienced in the use of ordinary lime-cement mortars.

An architect who specifies Carney can enjoy a feeling of security and satisfaction through knowing that the building will be completed exactly as he planned it, and that there will be no regrets due to carelessness and mistakes resulting from the use of poor mortar.

The fact that Carney requires no lime in mixing is a saving not only in cost of materials but also in time and labor.



Actual photographs of a soaking test made on Carney. The first box shows the neat cement before soaking. The second box shows the swelled putty after soaking three hours. It has increased 50% in volume.

Carney Economies

THE users of Carney meet with one economy after another, from the time of purchasing to the final laying of the mortar in the wall. It is beyond contradiction the most economical cement found on the market today.

The following Carney economies summarize the experience of the contractors and architects responsible for many of the finest buildings in America that have been laid up in Carney.

The original cost of Carney mortar is less than that of cement-lime-mortar. Since nature added sufficient lime to the rock from which Carney is made, there is a substantial saving to the contractor or builder because of the fact that lime doesn't have to be purchased or handled. Then too, Carney can be safely carried on hand since it does not deteriorate in stock.

Carney is light in weight. It weighs only 60 pounds to the sack or 240 pounds to the barrel of 4 cubic feet. Therefore it is easier and less expensive to handle than ordinary cements. Less man power and less trucking facilities are required to handle and transport Carney, but the biggest saving is accomplished in the mixing, owing to the simplified formula for making Carney mortar—1 part Carney—3 parts sand—no lime. This formula cuts the cost of mortar mixing 40% below the cost of mixing cement-lime mortar. The mixing work is done much easier and faster, therefore less labor is required. This enables the mortar mixers to start work a half hour instead of an hour ahead of the brick layers in the morning and still have the mortar ready on time.

The experience of Carney users differs slightly as to the exact number of men required at the mortar box to supply a given number of men on the wall. This difference varies due to local conditions as well as to whether mixed by hand or machine. All experiences, however, come within the following figures:—One man mixing by machine can supply 25 to 30 men on the wall, and, mixing by hand, one man can provide for 12 to 15 men.

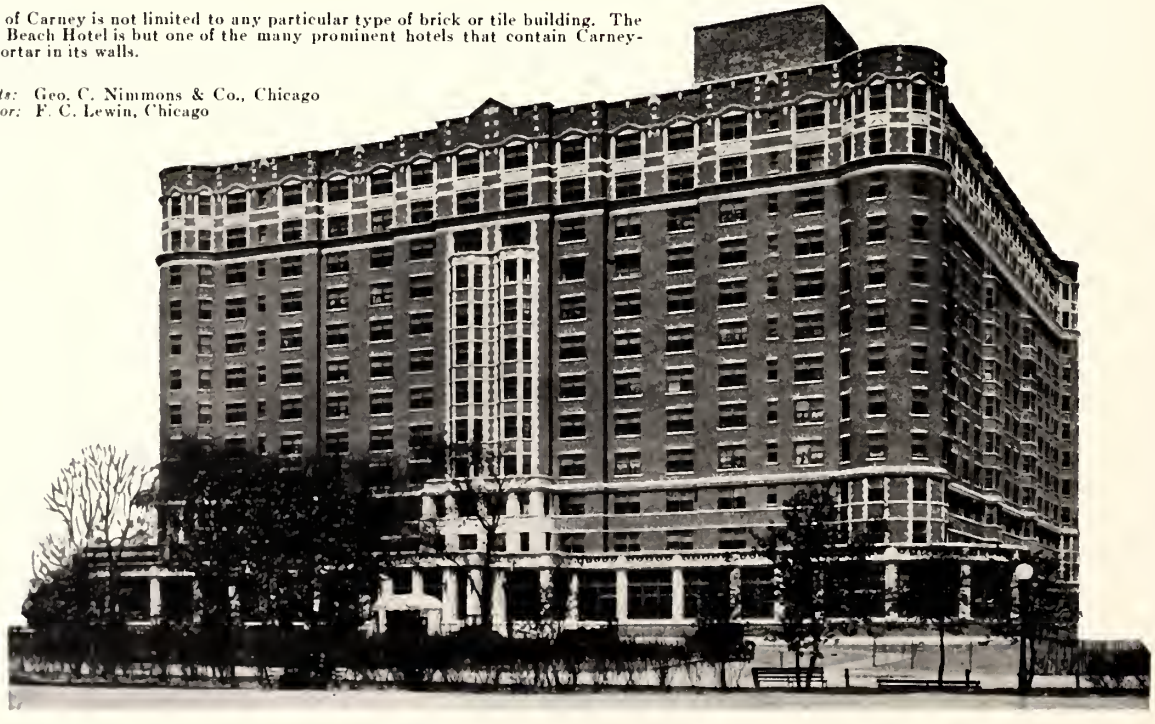
Two men mixing by machine, can supply as high as 60 men on the wall.

Carney possesses one remarkable feature of economy possessed by no other cement and that is, when it is soaked in water its volume increases from a barrel to one barrel and a half. When water is added to a barrel of neat cement and it is allowed to stand a short time it is found that a barrel and a half of putty results. The photograph at the top of page 13 shows an actual soaking test made in the mortar box under working conditions. The box on the right shows an actual increase of 50% in volume after soaking three hours. This increase in volume is a clear saving. There is no first cost on it, neither is there any freight, cartage or handling. It is a 50% dividend free of labor and expense. Soaking improves the plastic, smooth working qualities of Carney without in any way harming the resulting mortar. The swelling properties of Carney combined with the better working qualities of the putty, result in two direct extra profits to the contractor. It enables the man on the wall to work faster and it results in the laying of approximately 1000 brick to a barrel. Carney enables men to work faster because it makes a smoother working mortar that doesn't have to be retempered. Therefore they can lay more brick per man per day than when using any other mortar. Naturally the job is speeded up and this results in a great saving in building cost. The average mason working with Carney can set up four or five bricks in the time it ordinarily takes to set up two in Portland.

Unless the contractor has used Carney he has never used a cement in which there is no waste. Many times when work is finished in the evening the contractor finds a

The use of Carney is not limited to any particular type of brick or tile building. The Chicago Beach Hotel is but one of the many prominent hotels that contain Carney-made-mortar in its walls.

Architects: Geo. C. Nimmons & Co., Chicago
Contractor: F. C. Lewin, Chicago



lot of left-over mortar. This waste and expense is eliminated by the use of Carney.

It is the constant endeavor of the mortar mixer who makes ordinary mortar to judge accurately the amount of mortar required during the last few hours of the day, while men on the wall must speed up or slow down to keep pace with the mortar supply. Where Carney Mortar is used this problem of speeding up or slowing down, which results in great waste, is eliminated, because mortar left over at the end of the day can be just as readily used the following day by simply retempering with water.

Along this line a Cleveland Ohio Construction Company writes, "As a mortar material we find the retempering quality of very great value as our mortar supply, made up the day previous, is always ready in any quantity required. This same retempering quality is of further service, as the small mortar boards on the floor need not be used up each day. There is no waste to take care of, thus securing a noticeable economy."

Another concern writes, "We find the retempered material gets hard in the same time as material that has not been retempered. We find that by soaking the cement ahead and using the putty we use a less quantity of cement per thousand brick."

In using Carney costly mistakes are avoided which often occur through adulteration at the mortar box. The Carney formula is so simple that any laborer can follow it. The addition of too much or too little sand immediately results in complaints from the mason on the wall. This eliminates constant inspection of the contents of the mortar box. The masons act automatically as inspectors and notify the foreman when the quality of Carney has been changed by the mixers either through error or carelessness.

These are some of the reasons why architects are now constantly specifying Carney, and why contractors are using it instead of cement-lime mortar because of its economy, because it is trouble-proof and fool-proof and because with it they can build better walls at lower cost.

Another of the Federal Reserve Bank Buildings in which Carney, the cement of many economies was used. Federal Reserve Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago

Contractors: J. Griffiths & Son Co., Chicago

Lower Masonry Bids

IT IS the constant endeavor of the conscientious architect to have his buildings of such high quality that they stand as monuments to his good judgment and efficiency. That is the reason why thousands of the best architects in America are now specifying Carney. However, these same architects are not unmindful of the saving in building costs accomplished through the use of Carney. They well know that Carney results in great saving which is reflected in lower bids. These architects have a feeling of satisfaction in knowing the finished walls, where Carney is used, will be completed exactly as planned.

For these same reasons the posted contractor is always anxious to use Carney. He well knows of the advantages and economy and better construction which result from its use. He also knows that it helps him to meet the keenest competition through lower bids and that when the job is completed he has made another satisfied customer.

We have received hundreds of letters from architects and contractors giving their experiences with Carney. One contractor who used 3,000,000 brick and 3,000 barrels of Carney on a certain job figured that he saved $4,500 on brick work alone. Another contractor writes: "We figure at least $1.50 saving per thousand brick by using Carney instead of lime and cement mortar."

It is such experiences as these, resulting from the use of Carney, that insure the complete satisfaction of the architect and contractor and make so many satisfied owners.

If you as an architect will write Carney in the specifications for your next job, or if you are a contractor, when you prepare your next bid, will figure on using Carney, you can make a decided saving in the building cost and be sure of obtaining satisfactory results.

Whether you are an architect or contractor it will pay you to investigate Carney and learn first hand the decided savings you can make by writing in Carney in your plans. In order that you can get in touch with those who have used Carney we are giving a list on the next page of a few of the buildings where Carney has been used, together with the names of the contractors and architects.

Examine this list and see if any of these buildings are located near you. If not, write us and we will be very pleased for the opportunity to send you the names of buildings near you laid up in Carney, together with the names and addresses of architects who planned them and contractors who handled the jobs, and you will be convinced that Carney lowers masonry bids.

From the above advantages it can readily be seen that the architect who specifies Carney in his plans is really doing the contractor a favor. He is giving the contractor the means for building the best wall possible at a much lower cost.

There is a Building Near You Laid Up in Carney

IT WOULD require a book much larger than this in which to simply list the names of all the buildings in America laid up in Carney. For the information of the architect and contractor, we have listed just a few below.

STORES, HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS

BUILDING	ARCHITECT	CONTRACTOR
Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	John Griffith & Son.
Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	Geo. A. Fuller Co.
Stroh Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	Gavier, Dinkleberg & Ellington	Lanquist & Illsley.
Jos Horne Co.'s Dept. Store, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Benno Janssen	Mellon Stuart Co.
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	Albert Kahn	Foundation Company.
Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	Graham, Anderson, Probst & White	Lanquist & Illsley.
Geo. Washington Hotel & Theatre, Washington, Ohio	Wm. Lee Stoddard	Jno. W. Cowper Co.
Minerva Apartment, Fort Dodge, Iowa	Damon, O'Meara & Hills	Henry Kehm & Son.
Sovereign Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	Walter W. Ahlschlager	A. & E. Anderson.
Atlas Life Ins. Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	Rush, Endicott & Rush	Shallenberger Const. Co.
Spink Apartments, Indianapolis, Ind.	Private Plans	E. G. Spink Co.
Kline Apartments, Detroit, Mich.	Albert Kahn	Bryant & Detwiler.
Indian Village Manor, Detroit, Mich.	Bonnah & Chaffee	Thompson-Starrett Co.
Hotel, Mexico, Mo.	Ben C. Elliott	T. J. Hoxsey.
Riley Apartments, Cleveland, Ohio	J. S. Steffens	Sam W. Emerson Co.
F. C. Newcomer's Apt., Cleveland Hgts, Ohio	Geo. B. Post & Sons	Van Blarcom Co.
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Welch, W. Va.	R. M. Bates	Central State Const. Co.
219 Lake Shore Drive Apartment Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	Fugiard & Knapp	McLennan Const. Co.
First State Bank, Royal Oak, Mich.	Madison & Hubbel	Norman A. Starr.
Astor Court Apts., Detroit, Mich.	H. G. Christman Co	H. G. Christman Co.
Bank of Detroit Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	Gavier, Dinkelberg & Ellington	Hazelton & Clark.
J. L. Free Co.'s Store & Office Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio.	Watson Engr. Co.	Crowell & Little Co.
Plaisance Hotel, Chicago	Robt. S. DeGoyler	Math. Rauen Co.

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

BUILDING	ARCHITECT	CONTRACTOR
American Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Md.	Chas. T. Main	Stone & Webster, Inc.
I. C. R. R. Round House, Waterloo, Iowa	D. F. McLaughlin	W. J. Zitterell Co.
C. B. & Q. Round House, Centralia, Ill.	W. T. Krauseh c. o. Owner	Jos. E. Nelson & Sons.
Power House, Salina, Kans.	Chas. Smith	Swenson Const. Co.
Union Station, Indianapolis, Ind.	Price & McLanahan	Lathham & Walters.
Mo. Pac. Car Sheds, St. Louis, Mo.	E. M. Tusker, c. o. Owner	E. A. Hadley, Chf. Eng. M. P. Ry.
N. E. Power Station, Kansas City	Sargant & Lundy	M. J. Hoffman Const. Co.
C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co. Station, Amarillo, Texas	A. T. Hawk, c. o. Owner	Jos E. Nelson & Sons.
M. P R. R. Pass. Station, Little Rock, Ark.	E. M. Tucker, c. o. Owner	Jas. Stewart Const. Co.
Air Production Co.'s Oxygen Plant, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Francisco & Jacobus	Houghes-Foulkrod Co.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Albert Knell	Aetna Bricklaying & Const. Co.
Power House, Starksville, Miss.	Link & Trueblood	Estes-Williams-Ragsdale Co.
Industrial Mill, Grand Forks, N. D.	Chas. L. Pillsbury	Fiegels Const. Co.
Sheriff St. Market, Cleveland, Ohio	Geo. S. Rider Co.	Jno. Gill & Sons.
Power Plant, Faribault, Minn.	Schippel & Schmidt	Otto Neitge.
Sterling Brass Co.'s Foundry & Mach. Shop, Cleveland, O.	Allen Sogg	Schwartz & Adelman.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Private Plans	John McNabb & Son.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	E. T. Hutchings	C. A. Koerner Co.
M. A. Disbrow Whse., Omaha, Nebr.	James R. Webster	A. C. Busk.
Con. P Curran Ptg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Preston J. Bradshaw	Gillespie & Daly.
A. Nash Clothing Factory, Cincinnati, Ohio	Private Plans	Wm. Leiman & Bros.
Fort Shelby Garage, Detroit, Mich.	Albert Kahn	John Bollin Co.
Lakewood Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Lakewood, O.	W. S. Ferguson	Sam. W. Emerson.
Excelsior Laundry, St. Louis, Mo.	Leonard Haeger	Fruin-Colnon Contr. Co.
Smith Bakery, Oklahoma City, Okla.	P. H. Anthony	Chas. M. Dunning Const. Co.
Mansfield Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Mansfield, Ohio		S R. Smythe.
Crane Co.'s Branch House, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. J. Clark	Bates & Rogers.
Diamond Ice & Coal Co. Plant, Charlestown, W. Va.	A. C. Bishop	Owner Builds.
Alexson Machine Co., St. Louis	Private Plans	Widmer Engr. Co.
Cold Storage Plant, Oskaloosa, Iowa	Private Plans	H. H. Phinney.

THEATRES, CLUBS AND LODGES

BUILDING	ARCHITECT	CONTRACTOR
Roosevelt Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	C. Howard Crane	Henry Ericsson Co.
Capitol Theatre, Detroit, Mich.	C. Howard Crane	Longacre Const & Engr. Co.
Hennepin Ave. Theatre, Minneapolis, Minn.	Kirchhoff & Rose	Thompson-Starrett Co.
Cataract Amusement Co.'s Theatre, Stores & Offiee, Niagara Falls, N Y.	H. L. Spahn	Wright & Kremers, Inc.
Schubert Cox Twin Theatres, Cincinnati, Ohio.	H. J. Krapp	Robert Fuerst.
Keith's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio	C. W. & Geo. L. Rapp	David Hummel Bldg. Co.
Kilpatrick Theatre, Ft. Smith, Ark.	Carl Bollers & Bros.	Z. S. Zambo.
Orpheum Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.	C. W. & G. L. Rapp	Thompson-Starrett Co.
Chicago Theatre Building, Chicago	C. W. & G. L. Rapp	Paschen Bros.

Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.	H. D. Whitfield	Lowman Const. Co.
Palace Theatre Bldg., South Bend, Ind.	J. S. Aroner Co.	Ralph Sollitt & Sons Co.
Tiffin Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	Fridstein & Co.	Home Const. Co.
Elks Club Bldg, Mendota, Ill.	Jason Richardson	Henry Zolper & Sons.
K. P. Bldg., Huron, S. Dak.	F. E. W. Kuehn	S. W. Jonason.
Theatre Bldg., Hibbing, Minn.	Kees & Colburn	Fred Gorham.
Odd Fellows Bldg., Eureka Lake, Kans.	Rose & Peterson	Sanneman Bros. Const. Co.
Lertzman Theatre, Lorain, Ohio.	A. F. Janowitz	L. A. Burgett.
Memorial Hall, Leavenworth, Kans.	Chas. E. Keyser	Baer Engr. Co.
K. C. Bldg., St. Cloud, Minn.	Leo. W. Schaefer	Chas. Skooglun
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Tiffin, Ohio.	Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordoff	Rush L. Seemuth
Masonic Temple Bldg., Crown Point, Ind.	J. Nevin Coleman	E. H. Crowell, Crown Point, Ind.
Masonic Temple Bldg., Kokomo, Ind.	E. E. Dunlap & Co.	English Bros., Champaign, Ill.
Masonic Temple, Sioux City, Iowa	Beuttler & Arnold	Fleischer Const. Co.
Masonic Temple, Eldorado, Kans.	Washburn & Stookey	Dillenbeck & McGlade.
Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, Ind.		Cornell Engr. Co.
Masonic Temple, Cloquet, Minn.	Kelly & Scheifeheck	J. J. Colburn.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BUILDING	ARCHITECT	CONTRACTOR
Ky. Military Inst. Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	Nevin Weschmeyer & Morgan	Geo. A. Hoertz.
Harrsion School Bldgs., Peoria, Ill.	Hewitt & Emerson	Rheinhard Iben.
East & West High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Rugh & Zalesky	Theo. Stark & Co.
Patrick Henry School, Cleveland, Ohio.	W. R. McCornack	Drummond-Miller Co.
Lincoln High & Grade School, Mankato, Minn.	Geo. Pass, Jr.	Eric A. Carlstrom.
House of Good Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Wernette Engr. Co.	Albert Horan.
Omaha Technical High School, Omaha, Nebr.	Clarke & Clarke	F. P. Gould & Son.
Woodland School, Kansas City, Mo.	C. A. Smith	Collins Bros. Const. Co.
Wesleyan College Gym., Bloomington, Ill.	A. L. Pillsbury	Building Service Co.
Nellie B. Leeland School, Detroit, Mich.	Malcomson, Higginbotham & Palmer	John Bollin Co.
Elliott School, Lincoln, Nebr.	Fiske & Meginnis	C. C. Bickel.
State Normal Gym., Pittsburgh, Kans.	R. L. Gamle	Murch Bros. Const. Co.
N. C. College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.	Harry Barton	W. P. Rose.
High School, Marshalltown, Iowa	Tyrie & Chapman	Ed. Marxer Const. Co.
High School Bldg., E. Peoria, Ill.	Hotchkiss & Whitmeyer	W. M. Allen Son Co.
E Conemaugh High School, Conemaugh, Pa.	J. A. Reed	Wilson Const. Co.
Boys' Dorm. for Ark. College, Batesville, Ark.		W. D. Johnson.
Grade and High School, Mt. Hope, W. Va.	Ed. J. Wood & Son	Foreman & Putnam.
College Hall, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.	Mann & Pinault	Gauger-Korsmo Const. Co.
Woodward School, Kalamazoo, Mich.	Billingham & Cobb	O. F. Miller.
School Bldg., Kingsdown, Kans.	Mann & Gerow	Parsons Const. Co.
Longfellow School, E. St. Louis, Ill	A. B. Frankel	Jesse I. Gedney.
Jr. High School, Sioux City, Iowa	Beuttler & Arnold	Riesche & Sanborn.
Grade and High School, E. Grand Forks, Minn.	B. D. Keck	J. C. Nelson & Son.
High School, Brookings, S. D.	Tyrie & Chapman	A. M. Wold-Mark Const. Co.
Park School, Wichita, Kans.	Lorentz Schmidt & Co.	Duncan Lynch.
Orphanage, St. Nicholas, Elmhurst, Pa.	Morris & MacHale	Kemena Lbr. Co.
High and Grade School, Java, S. Dak.	U. L. Freed	Fred R. Comb Co.
High and Grade School, Hendricks, Minn.	Stebbins & Haxby	J. B. Nelson Const. Co.
Lake School, Omaha, Nebr.	John McDonald & Son	Peter Kiewit's Sons.
School Bldg, Pleasantville, Ia.	F. E. Wetherell	James Maine & Sons.
High and Grade School, Bayard, Iowa	M. B. Cleveland	Hugo Evers.
High School Bldg., Watertown, S. D.	Tyrie & Chapman	Gray Const. Co.
Roosevelt School, Fargo, N. D.	Braseth & Rosatti	Meinecke-Johnson Co.

CHURCHES AND HOSPITALS

BUILDING	ARCHITECT	CONTRACTOR
So. Shore Congr'l Church, Chicago, Ill.	Pond & Pond	John Christensen.
St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.	John H. Wheeler	Fred C. Norlander.
State Hospital, Huntington, W. Va.	R. M. Bates	Foreman & Putnam.
Eng. Congr. Church and Sunday School, Lansford, Pa.	Jacoby & Everett	Tilgham Moyer Co.
M. K. and T. Hospital, Parsons, Kans.	Robertson & Griesenbeck	Collins Brothers.
Holy Redeemer Church, Detroit, Mich.	Donaldson & Meier	H. G. Christman Co.
St. Mary's Church and Parish, St. Paul, Minn.	Damon, O'Meara & Hills	Edw. J. Dunnigan.
City Hospital Add., Marion, Ohio.	Vernon Redding	John Baldauf & Sons.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Madison, Wis.	Claude & Starck	Wis. Const. Co., Madison, Wis.
Soldiers Home Hospital, Grand Island.	Davis & Wilson	Robert G. Isdell.
M. E. Church, Lawton, Okla.		Holmboe Const. Co.
St. Francis Hospital, Alton, Ill.	L. Preiffenberger's Sons	M. J. Hoffman Const. Co.
Jennie Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	J. Chris Jensen	Parsons Const. Co.
Church Bldg., Benton Harbor, Mich.	Talmadge & Watson	Geo. W. Edgcumbe Co.
St. John's Hospital, Riverton, Ill.	Helme & Helme	Frank Fitzsimmons.
St. Thomas Church, De Smet, S. D.	Slifer & Abrahamson	J. J. Lee.
St. Martin's R. C. Church, Cheviot, Ohio.	J. C. Grunkemeyer	Jos. A. Neyer.
N. W. Hospital, Brainerd, Minn.	O. J. Cedarberg	Chas. Skooglun,
Madison Hospital Bldg., Madison, Wis.	J. R. & E. J. Law	Morgan & Morgan.
African M. E. Church, Kansas City, Mo.	Wilkinson & Crans	J. R. Meiner
Lakewood Baptist Church, Lakewood, Ohio.	J. W. Corbusier	Jno. Grant & Son.
Salvation Army Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.	Sawyer & Watrous	W. F. Kucharo & Co.
State Soldiers Hospital, Battle Ground, Ind.	Nicol, Scholer & Hoffman	Ainsworth Const. Co.
St Pauls M. E. Church, Decatur, Ill.	W. C. Jones	L. N. Cope & Son.
Memorial Hospital, L'ance, Mich.	Joseph McCarthy	John Michaels.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	E. T. Hutchings	C. A. Koerner Co.
Reliance Mfg. Co. Bldg., Michigan City, Ind.	Z. T. Davis	Ralph Sollitt & Sons Co.

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1 part Carney, 3 parts Sand—No Lime.

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OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS' AND ENGINEERS' SPECIFICATION

CARNEY'S CEMENT

for

BRICK, TILE and TERRA COTTA MORTAR

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For all Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Mortar above grade, use 1 part CARNEY, 3 parts clean, sharp sand (no lime), in accordance with the manufacturers' directions attached to the cement bags. When used in connection with Bedford Stone, the stone should be made stain-proof.

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Use a good, double-strength, preferably mineral, mortar color. Mix the CARNEY, color and sand dry, and soak in water as long as possible before using.